to allow faculty members seeking documents to prove why they need them.

## Campus Bans Fraternity After Racial Brawl

Fairleigh Dickinson University has barred a fraternity, and local police have arrested five students in the aftermath of last month's racial brawl on the university's Teaneck-Hackensack campus.

Two students were injured during the mêlée outside the dormitory where members of the Sigma Omicron Beta fraternity are housed. About 20 white and 20 black students were involved.

The university's dean of students revoked the charter of the all-white fraternity for four years because of the group's involvement in the incident, a spokeswoman said. Unless the fraternity appeals the action, its 17 members will have to leave the dormitory by December 23.

Charges against the five students who were arrested by the Teaneck police included aggravated assault, damage to property, and disorderly conduct.

## Alien Students at UCLA End Hunger Strike

Five Latino students at the University of California at Los Angeles ended an eight-day hunger strike after reaching an agreement with campus administrators on the treatment of undocumented alien students who apply for aid.

The protesters, who camped in tents on the campus, contended the alien students were being discriminated against. University officials insisted all students are treated equally in financial-aid matters. However, a spokesman said training of staff members who process financial aid applications would be increased to counter charges that alien students have received insensitive treatment.

## Corrections

■ Because of incorrect information supplied by the White House, Carolyn Reid-Wallace was inaccurately identified in the November 18 issue of *The Chronicle*. Ms. Reid-Wallace, who has been nominated by President Reagan to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, is vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the City University of New York.

■ In a chart on state appropriations for higher education (*The Chronicle*, November 4), some of the money that Pennsylvania provided to Cheyney University was incorrectly included in the category for "other appropriations." Cheyney will actually receive $14,029,000 in state support in 1987-88, a 6-per-cent increase over the amount it received two years ago. The total listed for "other appropriations" should have been $299,667.

In addition, because of incorrect information supplied by Arkansas officials, the percentage increase for Arkansas was incorrectly listed. The correct two-year increase was 4.3 per cent.

**PORTRAIT**

# *Bobby Seale: 'Wherever the Revolution Is, I'm in It'*

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

PHILADELPHIA

"I understand the 60's very well," says Bobby Seale. "But I don't live in the 60's."

Mr. Seale spent much of that turbulent decade in the streets and on the barricades, leading a struggle against what he saw as social injustice and "structured racism."

Twenty years later, he now spends much of his time on the campus of Temple University, where he is pursuing a graduate degree, working in the administration, and helping form stronger ties between the institution and its urban neighbors. While academe might seem far removed from Mr. Seale's radical roots, he says a university is an ideal place for him to continue working to bring about social change—a goal he once pursued with tactics that were, by his own description, both militant and revolutionary.

"A university," he says, "is a framework where people can take the time and analyze what is good for the world.

"Anybody who thinks I've sold out," he adds, "has not taken the time to find out what the heck I was about."

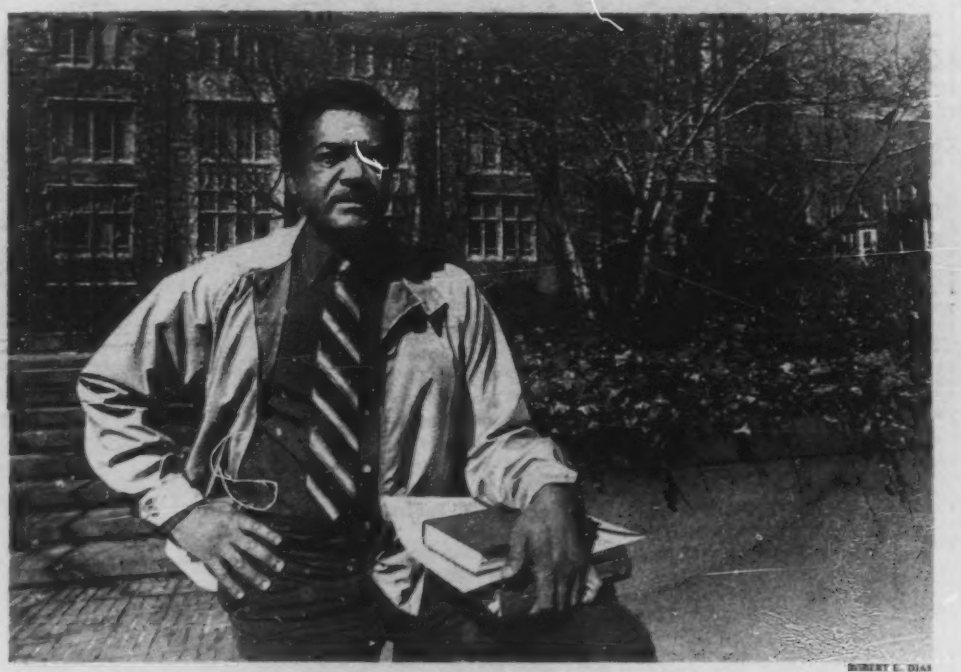
■

This is the same Bobby Seale who founded the radical Black Panther Party, the revolutionary who advocated confrontations with the police, the outrageous defendant who was part of one of the most controversial political trials in U.S. history. But he has exchanged his trademark black leather jacket and beret for the jacket-and-tie uniform of academe.

As an assistant to the dean of the college of arts and sciences, he is helping to recruit minority students to Temple and serving as the university's liaison with neighborhood organizations. He is also pursuing a master's degree in political science and African-American history.

In his spare time, he is trying to find a publisher for his cookbook, *Barbecuing with Bobby*, and a videotape based on it. He plans to use the proceeds to finance grassroots groups to promote social change.

Mr. Seale enrolled at Temple in 1984 to complete his undergraduate degree. Lois S. Cronholm, the dean of arts and sciences, says she thought of Mr. Seale for an administrative internship in her office shortly after learning of his presence on the campus. She hired him a year ago.



ROBERT E. DIAS

**Bobby Seale, on the Temple U. campus: "Anybody who thinks I've sold out has not taken the time to find out what the heck I was about."**

"We were steering the college into more intensive inquiries about issues of social responsibility," she says, "and it hit me that he was an ideal person to bring people together" to discuss such questions.

■

Mr. Seale was in at the beginning of the student movement toward social activism. "I played a significant role in that effort and in shaping what that struggle was about—opposition to what we then called, and I still call, structured racism in the United States," he says.

He was a student at Merritt College in Oakland, Cal., when he met Huey Newton in 1964. Within two years, the pair found they could no longer tolerate the racial injustice they saw around them and decided to try doing something about it.

They wrote out a program for determining "the destiny of the black community." They tied their program to the guarantees of the U.S. Constitution, particularly the right of the people, in the face of a long train of abuses by a government, to rise up against it.

Thus was born the Black Panther Party. It quickly gained international attention for its members' willingness to stand up to authority. They often appeared in public holding guns.

"We were college students looking for something in the future, in the middle of an ongoing civil-rights protest," says Mr. Seale. "We were a historical evolutionary accident."

While the Panthers reveled in opportunities to confront police and attack "the system," the group also was instrumental in establishing community-education centers, free medical clinics, and school-breakfast programs. By 1968, 45 Panther chapters had been formed across the country.

The appeal of the Black Panthers reached its zenith following the assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968, when they were seen as the vanguard of revolution in America.

■

As chairman of the party, Mr. Seale was invited to expound on his theories of revolution in many parts of this country and around the world. In August 1968 his travels took him to Chicago and the Democratic National Convention, where he gave a 20-minute speech in a park across the street from convention headquarters. He was among several people later indicted for inciting a riot there. "They picked Bobby Seale because he was a national figure," he says. "I was the Black Panther leader talking about the racist-pig power structure."

Among the others indicted were Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman, and Rennie Davis, people whose names would be etched in the American consciousness as members of the Chicago Eight. They became the Chicago Seven when Mr. Seale was ordered tried separately because of his courtroom outbursts.

UPI/BETTMANN NEWSPHOTOS

**In 1968 Mr. Seale, then leader of Black Panthers, was indicted for conspiracy to incite riots.**

Mr. Seale eventually was cited for contempt of court and sentenced to four years in prison. His conviction and those of his co-conspirators were later overturned.

After he lost a bid to be elected mayor of Oakland in 1973, Mr. Seale resigned from the Black Panthers in 1974. Since then he has been a writer and, for a while, a radio-talk-show host in Denver. He moved to Philadelphia—his wife's hometown—about five years ago.

■

Today's college students, says Mr. Seale, have had minimal involvement with social issues. To try to find ways to bring some of them into closer contact with such issues, Mr. Seale helped organize a conference at Temple this fall on social responsibility and the role of higher education. Among the speakers were Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis, two of Mr. Seale's co-defendants in the Chicago trial, and William M. Kunstler, a lawyer in the case. Mr. Hayden is now a California assemblyman.

"That's part of my forte—organizing consciousness raising," boasts Mr. Seale. He says he wants to try to find ways to help students recognize that they must involve themselves with the issues.

"I believe in putting more political and economic power back into the hands of the people," he says. "And I have no problem telling brothers and sisters we have a need for educational liberation. That's part of the reason I'm here.

"There is still a revolution going on," he adds, "and I'm still part of it. In the 60's and 70's, the revolution was at high tide. After the mid-70's, it hit low tide, and it's still there. Whether or not it will hit another high in the 90's, I don't know. But wherever the revolution is, I'm involved in it."

## Note Book

**Howard University** students have come up with an innovative way to help their fellow students.

It's a loan program called Self-Help, financed by a $5-a-semester surcharge on student fees. Students approved the plan this fall.

"It will allow us to build a foundation for future generations of Howard students," said Fritz Jean, president of the Howard University Student Government Association.

The surcharge will raise $60,000 a semester from the university's 12,000 full-time students.

The university's Board of Trustees, which must vote on the program because it would require an increase in student-activities fees, is expected to approve it at a meeting in January.

Self-Help is the brainchild of Mr. Jean and Craig Bedford, vice-president of the student government association, who started the program to combat the rising costs of tuition and tightened eligibility criteria for financial aid.

"If you look at the way things are now, with financial aid decreasing and tuition increasing, it's only logical for students to find a way to help themselves," Mr. Bedford said.

If the program is approved, students could borrow up to $300 a semester.

Under the plan, the program will be administered by the financial-aid office. The loans will be interest-free, but will have to be repaid in full at the end of the semester.

"When you think about it, five dollars is not a lot of money. You can spend that amount in one afternoon on lunch," Mr. Bedford said.

■

**While many Americans** were gorging themselves on turkey last week, 20 University of Virginia students spent five days holed up in motel rooms clutching Kleenex boxes.

For $300, the students had agreed to catch colds and submit to tests to see if aspirin could prevent colds or affect the severity of the cold.

The students were in total isolation to prevent exposure to other viruses. Room service even had to leave food outside the students' doors.

The Aspirin Foundation sponsored the $100,000 experiment, which is being conducted by professors at Virginia and George Washington University, to determine if aspirin can trigger an effective natural immune response to the common cold.

Judy Hsia, an associate professor of medicine at George Washington University and one of the researchers, said aspirin had been shown to stimulate the production of interferon, an anti-viral agent.

All 20 students last week inhaled a virus that causes colds and were to be in isolation through Monday of this week. If everything goes according to plan, those who took aspirin before inhaling the virus should not catch colds, and the students who took placebos should get the sniffles, at least.

**Students**

# Student Financial Aid Reaches $20.5-Billion, but Fails to Keep Pace with Rising College Costs, Study Finds

### Over 7 years, College Board says, college charges rose 56 pct. to 80 pct., while aid was up only 20 pct.

By JEAN EVANGELAUF
WASHINGTON

Financial aid to college students rose to a record $20.5-billion in 1986-87, but the increase did not keep pace with the cost of attending college, according to a new study by the College Board.

Over a seven-year period, the study shows, college costs have risen more dramatically than either the sources of financial aid for students or family income.

In its annual report on trends in student aid, scheduled for release this week, the board said that college students borrowed $10.1-billion last year, received $9.7-billion in grants, and earned $662-million through federally subsidized employment.

#### Federal and State Data

The study, which is based on data from the federal government and the states, is the most detailed report available on student-aid spending.

Over all, student financial aid increased 20.7 per cent from 1980-81 to 1986-87. But when adjusted for inflation, aid declined 6.1 per cent, the report said.

Over the same period, college costs soared. Private universities registered the highest cost increases, with the average charge for tuition, room, and board rising 80.8 per cent to $11,870. Costs at public two-year colleges showed the least growth, rising 56.4 per cent to an average of $3,160.

While family earnings outpaced inflation from 1980 to 1986, they did not climb as steeply as college costs. Median family income rose 40.1 per cent, to $29,500, while after-tax personal income per capita increased 53.2 per cent, to $12,300, the report said.

From 1985-86 to 1986-87, total student aid increased 2.7 per cent. Federal aid edged up 0.5 per cent, while state aid jumped 15 per cent and institutional aid increased 7.3 per cent.

Although most student-aid dollars continue to be supplied by the federal government, that share has been dropping in recent years, the report said. In 1980-81, 83 per cent of all aid came from Washington; by last year, the share had slipped to 74 per cent.

In the 1980's, spending on financial aid by colleges and the states has increased at least 10 times as fast as federal spending. Over the seven years covered in the report, institutionally awarded aid rose 81.3 per cent, to $3.7-billion, while state spending increased 88 per cent, to $1.5-billion. Federal spending grew by only 8 per cent, to $15.3-billion.

#### A Dramatic Shift

The figures show a dramatic shift in the composition in federal aid. Spending in the category of "specially directed" aid fell 79.5 per cent from 1980-81 to 1986-87, mainly because of sharp drops in two large aid programs. Social Security payments to college students, which amounted to some $1.8-billion in 1980-81, were fully phased out by 1985-86. Veterans' payments dropped from $1.7-billion in 1980-81 to $517-million last year because fewer Vietnam-era veterans remained eligible.

Over the same period, "generally available" federal aid rose 39.8 per cent. The volume of Guaranteed Student Loans and

*Continued on Page A36*

# *Colorado High Court Rules U. of Denver Is Not Liable for Student's Injury*

DENVER

A university has no duty to regulate the safety of students' private recreational activities, the Supreme Court of Colorado has ruled.

In setting aside a lower court's order that the University of Denver pay $5.2-million to a student paralyzed in a trampoline accident at his fraternity house, the court said college students are adults capable of protecting their own interests.

The case was the second this year in which a state's highest court held that a university had no special duty to protect the safety of its students in their private activities.

In the first case, the New York State Court of Appeals ruled in July that the State University of New York's College at Buffalo had no special duty to protect students from the violent acts of an ex-convict who had been admitted to a program for educationally disadvantaged students (*The Chronicle*, July 22).

The Colorado ruling came in a suit filed by Oscar Whitlock, who became a quadriplegic when he broke his neck while jumping on a trampoline at the Beta Theta Pi house. The accident occurred at 10 p.m. on the front lawn of a house that the fraternity leased from the university. Mr. Whitlock sued the university, charging that it had been negligent in not supervising use of the trampoline.

#### Student Handbook Cited

The court noted, however, that Mr. Whitlock had testified that he had extensive experience on trampolines and was aware of the risks involved. It also noted that nothing in the university's student handbook "reflects an effort by the university to control the risk-taking decisions of its students in their private recreation."

There was no evidence that members of the fraternity depended on the university to regulate the safe use of its trampoline or other equipment, added the court.

"It is true that there is evidence in the record from which the jury could have found that the university possessed the authority to regulate the fraternity's use of the trampoline by enacting rules of student conduct," the court said.

"However, mere possession of such authority is not sufficient to establish that the university had the duty to exert such control."

In recent years, several lawsuits have been filed seeking to hold colleges and universities responsible for injuries that students suffered both on and off campus.

In one, a former student at the University of Delaware in October was awarded $30,000 in damages for burns received when a caustic oven cleaner was poured over his head during a hazing ritual in 1980.

The student, Jeffery V. Furek, suffered burns on the head, neck, and back.

The state-court jury that awarded the

*Continued on Page A36*

# Homosexual Groups Granted Equal Treatment but Not Official Recognition at Georgetown U.

BILL AUTH

**The Rev. Timothy J. Healy: "The university must now study the court's decision to determine what additional steps it must take."**

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN
WASHINGTON

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has ruled that Georgetown University must offer equal treatment to homosexual student groups, but said the Roman Catholic university need not recognize them officially.

The ruling, which may mark the end of a seven-year court battle, appeared to offer something to both sides in the long and bitter legal dispute.

Two homosexual student groups, which charged that the university had illegally discriminated against them, won equal access to the "tangible benefits" accorded all student groups: the use of a mailbox, a computerized mailing service, and mailing facilities, and the right to apply for financial support from the university.

The majority ruling, written by Judge Julia Cooper Mack, also held that eradicating discrimination on the basis on sexual ori-

*Continued on Page A35*

# Colorado Court Rules U. of Denver Is Not Liable for Student's Injury

*Continued from Page A33*

damages apportioned 93 per cent of the responsibility to the university and 7 per cent to Joseph Donchez, the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity member who was accused of dousing Mr. Furek with the oven cleaner.

The university has asked the trial court to set aside the jury's verdict, arguing that it had no duty in the incident to protect the student involved.

### Colleges Are Not 'Custodial'

The Colorado Supreme Court noted that at one time, college administrators stood *in loco parentis* to their students. "However, in modern times there has evolved a gradual reapportionment of responsibilities from the universities to the students," it said. "Today, colleges and universities are regarded as educational institutions rather than custodial ones."

Beta Theta Pi's lease gave the university the right to inspect the fraternity house. The university was obligated to maintain the grounds and make necessary repairs to the building, with the fraternity reimbursing the institution for the maintenance and repairs.

But the court concluded that considering all the factors in the case: "There exists no special relationship between the parties that justifies placing a duty upon the university to protect Whitlock from the well-known dangers of using a trampoline. Here, a conclusion that a special relationship existed . . . would directly contravene the competing social policy of fostering an educational environment of student autonomy and independence."

Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel of the American Council on Education, said the decision showed that the increased number of liability lawsuits filed against colleges was not leading courts to resurrect the doctrine of *in loco parentis*.

"It doesn't mean that colleges and universities should decrease their attempts to try to insure that fraternities and sororities and other organizations are functioning in a manner compatible with the goals of the institution," he said. "But courts are acknowledging that institutions have limited ability to control the acts of their adult students and furthermore should be encouraging the independence of those students, not shackling them with rules and regulations."

The council and the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators had filed a joint friend-of-the-court brief in the case, urging the Colorado Supreme Court to overturn the verdict against the university.

The brief said: "To demand that institutions of higher education closely police the private conduct of college students is unprecedented, unrealistic, and contrary to the consensus of schools, students, and judicial decisions that students are responsible adults accountable for their own conduct."

—CHERYL M. FIELDS

# *Total Financial Aid for College Students Reaches $20.5-Billion*

*Continued from Page A33*

Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, which together make up the government's largest aid program, rose from $6.2-billion to $9.1-billion. Last year 3.5 million students took out guaranteed loans, borrowing an average of $2,381 each. About 281,000 parents borrowed through the parent-loan program, with an average loan of $2,735.

Spending on Pell Grants, the next-largest generally available aid program, increased from $2.4-billion to $3.5-billion. Some 2.6 million students received Pell Grants, which are reserved for the neediest undergraduates, with an average award of $1,330.

The shift from grants to loans as the major source of student assistance has stabilized in recent years. Last year, according to the College Board, 47.4 per cent of the aid was in the form of grants, 49.4 per cent in loans, and 3.2 per cent in work, proportions that have changed little since 1983-84. By contrast, 55.3 per cent of the financial aid awarded in 1980-81 was in the form of grants, 40.9 per cent in loans, and 3.9 per cent in work.

The student-aid statistics cover both undergraduate and graduate students.

The report, *Trends in Student Aid: 1980 to 1987*, was written by Gwendolyn L. Lewis and Jamie P. Merisotis, staff members at the Washington office of the College Board. Copies are available for $6 each prepaid from College Board Publications, Department M12, Box 886, New York 10101-0886. Ask for report No. 206104. The new report updates an earlier study, *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983*, which is available for $8 from the same address.

## Trends in Student Aid, 1980-81 to 1986-87

### *Total amounts, in millions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation*

| Federally supported programs | Academic Years 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86* | 1986-87* | Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1986-87 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Generally available aid** | | | | | | | | |
| Pell Grants | $2,387 | $2,299 | $2,418 | $2,792 | $3,035 | $3,572 | $3,483 | + 45.9% |
| Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants | 368 | 362 | 343 | 361 | 374 | 410 | 379 | + 3.0% |
| State Student Incentive Grants | 77 | 77 | 74 | 60 | 76 | 76 | 73 | – 5.2% |
| College Work Study | 660 | 624 | 615 | 683 | 645 | 656 | 662 | + 0.3% |
| Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans) | 694 | 580 | 597 | 682 | 677 | 703 | 829 | + 19.5% |
| Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students | 6,203 | 7,223 | 6,694 | 7,578 | 8,608 | 8,839 | 9,099 | + 46.7% |
| Subtotal | 10,388 | 11,165 | 10,740 | 12,157 | 13,416 | 14,256 | 14,525 | + 39.8% |
| **Specially directed aid** | | | | | | | | |
| Social Security | 1,883 | 1,996 | 733 | 220 | 35 | 0 | 0 | –100.0% |
| Veterans | 1,714 | 1,351 | 1,356 | 1,033 | 874 | 667 | 517 | – 69.8% |
| Other grants | 119 | 102 | 81 | 59 | 56 | 48 | 48 | – 59.3% |
| Other loans | 61 | 88 | 157 | 219 | 244 | 248 | 210 | +245.2% |
| Subtotal | 3,777 | 3,536 | 2,327 | 1,531 | 1,208 | 963 | 776 | – 79.5% |
| **Total federal aid** | 14,165 | 14,701 | 13,067 | 13,687 | 14,624 | 15,219 | 15,301 | + 8.0% |
| **State grant programs** | 801 | 921 | 1,006 | 1,106 | 1,222 | 1,311 | 1,508 | + 88.0% |
| **Institutionally awarded aid** | 2,060 | 2,247 | 2,507 | 2,881 | 3,221 | 3,480 | 3,735 | + 81.3% |
| **Total federal, state, and institutional aid** | $17,026 | $17,869 | $16,580 | $17,674 | $19,067 | $20,010 | $20,545 | + 20.7% |

### *Total amounts, in millions of constant 1982 dollars*

| Federally supported programs | Academic Years 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86* | 1986-87* | Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1986-87 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Generally available aid** | | | | | | | | |
| Pell Grants | $2,660 | $2,358 | $2,377 | $2,647 | $2,770 | $3,168 | $3,021 | + 13.6% |
| Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants | 410 | 371 | 337 | 342 | 341 | 364 | 329 | – 19.8% |
| State Student Incentive Grants | 86 | 79 | 72 | 57 | 69 | 67 | 63 | – 26.2% |
| College Work Study | 736 | 640 | 604 | 648 | 589 | 582 | 574 | – 22.0% |
| Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans) | 773 | 595 | 587 | 647 | 618 | 623 | 719 | – 7.0% |
| Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students | 6,913 | 7,408 | 6,580 | 7,185 | 7,856 | 7,838 | 7,893 | + 14.2% |
| Subtotal | 11,577 | 11,450 | 10,558 | 11,527 | 12,243 | 12,642 | 12,599 | + 8.8% |
| **Specially directed aid** | | | | | | | | |
| Social Security | 2,099 | 2,047 | 721 | 209 | 32 | 0 | 0 | –100.0% |
| Veterans | 1,911 | 1,385 | 1,333 | 979 | 798 | 592 | 448 | – 76.5% |
| Other grants | 132 | 105 | 80 | 56 | 51 | 43 | 42 | – 68.3% |
| Other loans | 68 | 90 | 155 | 208 | 222 | 220 | 182 | +168.6% |
| Subtotal | 4,209 | 3,626 | 2,287 | 1,451 | 1,103 | 854 | 673 | – 84.0% |
| **Total federal aid** | 15,787 | 15,076 | 12,845 | 12,978 | 13,345 | 13,497 | 13,272 | – 15.9% |
| **State grant programs** | 893 | 945 | 989 | 1,049 | 1,115 | 1,162 | 1,308 | + 46.6% |
| **Institutionally awarded aid** | 2,296 | 2,304 | 2,464 | 2,731 | 2,939 | 3,086 | 3,240 | + 41.1% |
| **Total federal, state, and institutional aid** | $18,975 | $18,328 | $16,298 | $16,758 | $17,400 | $17,745 | $17,820 | – 6.1% |

### *Number of student-aid recipients and amount of aid per recipient*

| | Academic Years 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86* | 1986-87* | Per-cent change 1980-81 to 1986-87 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pell Grants** | | | | | | | | |
| Recipients | 2,708,000 | 2,709,000 | 2,523,000 | 2,759,000 | 2,747,000 | 2,813,000 | 2,619,000 | – 3.3% |
| Aid per recipient—current dollars | $881 | $849 | $958 | $1,012 | $1,105 | $1,270 | $1,330 | + 51.0% |
| Aid per recipient—constant dollars | $982 | $870 | $942 | $960 | $1,006 | $1,126 | $1,154 | + 17.5% |
| **Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants** | | | | | | | | |
| Recipients | 717,000 | 659,000 | 641,000 | 649,000 | 652,000 | 686,000 | 689,000 | – 3.9% |
| Aid per recipient—current dollars | $513 | $549 | $535 | $557 | $573 | $598 | $550 | + 7.2% |
| Aid per recipient—constant dollars | $572 | $563 | $526 | $528 | $523 | $530 | $477 | – 16.6% |
| **College Work Study** | | | | | | | | |
| Recipients | 819,000 | 739,000 | 720,000 | 772,000 | 735,000 | 728,000 | 753,000 | – 8.1% |
| Aid per recipient—current dollars | $806 | $844 | $854 | $886 | $877 | $901 | $879 | + 9.1% |
| Aid per recipient—constant dollars | $898 | $866 | $839 | $840 | $800 | $799 | $763 | – 15.0% |
| **Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans)** | | | | | | | | |
| Recipients | 813,000 | 684,000 | 675,000 | 719,000 | 697,000 | 701,000 | 896,000 | + 10.2% |
| Aid per recipient—current dollars | $853 | $848 | $884 | $949 | $971 | $1,003 | $925 | + 8.4% |
| Aid per recipient—constant dollars | $950 | $870 | $869 | $900 | $886 | $889 | $803 | – 15.5% |
| **Guaranteed Student Loans** | | | | | | | | |
| Recipients | 2,904,000 | 3,135,000 | 2,942,000 | 3,147,000 | 3,546,000 | 3,536,000 | 3,499,000 | + 20.5% |
| Aid per recipient—current dollars | $2,135 | $2,280 | $2,208 | $2,307 | $2,297 | $2,355 | $2,381 | + 11.5% |
| Aid per recipient—constant dollars | $2,379 | $2,339 | $2,171 | $2,188 | $2,096 | $2,088 | $2,065 | – 13.2% |
| **Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students** | | | | | | | | |
| Recipients | 1,000 | 29,000 | 80,000 | 122,000 | 177,000 | 193,000 | 281,000 | +28,000% |
| Aid per recipient—current dollars | $2,500 | $2,565 | $2,456 | $2,610 | $2,633 | $2,644 | $2,735 | + 9.4% |
| Aid per recipient—constant dollars | $2,786 | $2,630 | $2,414 | $2,475 | $2,403 | $2,345 | $2,373 | – 14.8% |
| **State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants** | | | | | | | | |
| Recipients | 1,140,000 | 1,448,000 | 1,493,000 | 1,528,000 | 1,580,000 | 1,585,000 | 1,608,000 | + 41.1% |
| Aid per recipient—current dollars | $770 | $689 | $723 | $763 | $822 | $875 | $983 | + 27.7% |
| Aid per recipient—constant dollars | $858 | $707 | $711 | $724 | $750 | $776 | $853 | – 0.6% |

Note: Several of the "federally supported" aid programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal. Perkins Loans are financed from federal and capital contributions and collections from borrowers.
Federal State Student Incentive Grants are reported under "federally supported" aid and excluded from state awards.
Funds for Guaranteed Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students / Supplemental Loans for Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but there is not much difference between the two.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.
An asterisk (*) indicates estimated figures.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.
Percentage changes are based on unrounded figures.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD